KAISER WILLIAM.

His Reception in Vienna by Francis Joseph and the Population.

Prince Bismarck's Early Visits to Austria.

THE VIENNA PRESS ON THE MEETING.

VIENNA, Oct. 20, 1873. Last but not least of the imperial, royal and princely guests who accepted the Emperor Francis seph's invitation to visit Vienna and its Expoition, Kalser William of Germany, attended by Prince Bismarck, Von Roon and a brilliant suite, arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, last royal or imperial visitor whom Austria will me before the doors of the Industrial Palace are closed-forever. He had been long expected. The Empress Augusta and the Crown Prince Germany came here early in the son, but the doctors, professional and political, had so long postponed the visit of the Emperor himself that people began to think he would never come at all. Now he is here, paying his third visit, I believe, to this court, and receiving a welcome which, if we may not term it, so far, as enthusiastic as that given to

is very cordial, and must be gratifying to him and to the Germans. He is shown through the Exposition in the usual manner; military and operation and balletic displays are prepared in his honor, and Francis Joseph is unremitting in his attentions to him. A week of festivities, and then, by a peculiar process, the ties which bind these two Em-perors and their Empires together will have been de stronger-so we are told-and the era of eternal peace, which the visit of all these crowned heads to Vienna was to inaugurate, to be neither war nor rumors of wars in Europe, and the big Rotunda on the Prater is to stand as a grand monument of the established brotherhood of European nations—of this hand-shaking of kaisers and kings and shahs, the embracing of the peoples of the Occident and the Orient, about which Viennese poets may sing in the spirit which Lord Byron wrote of the Collseum at Rome:-

While the Rotunda stands this peace shall reign, And when it falls this peace will cease! Unfortunately, the architects consider the Ro-

tunda a rather shaky edifice, too heavy for the supports it has, and they assure us that it cannot last many years. Nor can we, judging from the experience of the past, promise ourselves that this mpact of friendship between the princes of Europe will last much longer than this Rotunda

It may be an interesting study ten years hence for some historian of civilization, sitting on the imperial crown of that rotunda—supposing the structure to last so long—to give us a instory of the friendships said to have been sealed among the European rulers this year, to show us how many still exist and how many have been broken. BOYAL VISITORS AT VIENNA.

After all Francis Joseph can be congratulated on the great number of imperial, royal and princely beings who have visited his court and his capital this year. I cannot hope to recapitulate them all. plarty handsome. The Prince of Servia created usiderable attention on account of his dress and history. Count Chambord looked careworn d seedy, and will look something like the king and seedy, and will look something like the king in the card pack when he puts on a crown. There are reports current in Vienna that the young and romantic king of Bayaria passed some days in cognitio among us. How much truth is in the report I know not. Kalser William is the noniest specimen, physically speaking, of royal European humanity. For further information as to what members of the great European family of royalty, members of the great European family of royalty, present and past and expectant, have visited Vienna, I refer your readers to the Gotha Almanack for 1874, where all their movements will be conscientiously registered.

KAISEE WILLIAM'S RECEPTION

conscientiously registered.

KAISEK WILLIAM'S RECEPTION
by Francis Joseph and the Viennese was, as I said,
very cordial; but his Chancelior, Prince Bismarck,
came in for a greater share of attention than his
Emperor. The Austrian Emperor travelled about
an hour's distance on the rails to St. Poiten in
order to greet his imperial guest. There was the
usual military guard of honor, music, a bisaop and
a mass of people, and when the two Emperors met
they shook hands, looked into each other's eyes
about twenty seconds, then embraced and kissed
three times, and then took dinner, the Emperor
William sitting to the right and Prince Bismarck to
the left of Francis Joseph. Shortly before four the
imperial train arrived at the little suburban depot of
Penzing, a quarter hour's drive from the Palace of
Schoenbrunn, where the boy Grown Prince, Rudolph
of Austria, and all the Archaukes of this Court and
many thousands of people had assembled. The Schoenbrunn, where the boy Grown Prince, Rudolph of Austria, and all the Archdukes of this court and many thousands of people had assembled. The drive to Schoenbrunn was through a lane of people, extending from the station up to the palace gates, over a mile in length. The two Kaisers sat side by side, the guest on the right, but looking very curious in their changed costumes. Kaiser william wo e the Austrian and Francis Joseph the Prussian uniform, to the detriment of the former's and the improvement of the latter's a pearance. The high Au trian keppt did not suit the strong features of Kaiser William, while the "pickeihause" imparted strength to Francis Joseph's features, which are not naturally striking. Von Roon was much cheered, but Bismarck carried off the greater part of the enthusiasm. Immense crowds collect whenever there is a chance of seeing him, and the German Austrians do not hesitate to show their admiration for him. Between genius and royalty the former gets the larger share of homage from the people. This is a fact which the German historians who accompany the Emperor on this visit—Julius Wickede, the 1870-1871 war correspondent of the Cologne Zeitung; Herr Horn, of the Daheim, and the great modern, historic, sensational and blood and thunder novelist, Redelinmay not note so accurately as we impartial chroniclers of events may wish.

may not note so accurately as we impartial chroniclers of events may wish.

The present visit is the third which the Emperor of Germany has paid to Vienna since the summer of 1884. The Viennese journals, with a few exceptions, welcome him with unreserved friendiness. They argue that the Austrians have now no ill feeling against the Honencollern, who wears the crown that he wrested from the Hapsburgs. The New Freie Presse says:—"William I. is welcome in Austria and in Vienna. We greet him as the chief of the German nation, through him the German people, in him an ally and friend." For, as saith another journal, memories of past feuds are buried. Austria and Germany find it better to live together on friendly terms than to quarrel. Self-interest, self-preservation are the influences actuating the conduct of both parties. The Presse says:—"Kaiser William brings us the most welcome of presents—to Austria long-tried and heeding peace, the assurance that after confidence between the Czar of Russia and Prancis Joseph was restored last year in Berlin, and after this confidence was made still firmer a lew weeks past by Victor Emmanuel entering the bond of peace made by the three emperors, now the great archistone of this great event is safely laid which is to preserve Europe from further convulsions." In other words, that this visit forms, allegorically speaking, the crowning of that rotunds or arch of peace which the three empires, the "firm and enduring bond of unity which now embraces Austro-Hungary and Prusso-Germany. The new relationship between the two empires is a guarantee of peace."

BISMARCK IN VIENNA.

Prince Bismarck is not a stranger in Vienna, as

many. The new relationship between the two empires is a guarantee of peace,"

BISMARCK IN VIENNA.

Prince Bismarck is not a stranger in Vienna, as you know. The local chroniclers are very busy in telling the story of his past visits. The first was over thirty-years ago, when Otto von Bismarck shook at the Archduke Charles as simple "landed proprietor at Kniephol, in Pomerania, travelling for pleasure." He was then twenty-eight years old, six leet high, bloud, slim, with a wild monstold, six leet high, bloud, slim, with a wild monstold, six leet high, bloud, slim, with a wild monstold as student days, rictous living, and, when at home, styled by the neighboring gentry "mad Bismarck of the Kniephol" Four years lated he returned on his honeymoon trip, and entered his name in the hotel book as "licutenant of laudwehr, landed proprietor at Schoenhassen and Kniephol," and, besides this, he was Deputy in the provincial Landtag of Prussian Saxony. The young "Junker" enjoyed himself very much in Vienna at the time, he visited with his young browned at the image. He visited with his young strained by the estibute of the provincial Landtag of Prussian Saxony. The young "Junker" enjoyed himself very much in Vienna at the time, he visited with his young browned to the provincial Landtag of Prussian Saxony. The young "Junker" enjoyed himself very much in Vienna at the time, he visited with his young browned the constitution of the Secretary of Foreign Relations, informing Congress of the offensive and defensive and defensive and defensive treaty entered into with Nicaragua, and the message of the Executive approving it, were read.

Coroner keenan was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of Noah H, Pelham, a man forty years of age, and born in this State, who died from that dominate in the Reputality should be desirable to immigration in the Reputality should be partially covered by the height of the time of a brown of the committee with regard to the third incendiary fire in the visiting the street on Sunday to in

bride the Voiks Garten and listened to Strau and looked at the notabilities of Vienna, prome-ing just as we do at the present ume, and to moonlight walks with Frau Von Bismarck amo

and looked at the notabilities of vienna, promoning in a sawe do at the present time, and took mooning in wiks with Fran Von Bismarck among the high tree hedges of Schoenbrunn. Five years later he visited Vienna agam. He was then Prussian Ambassador to the German Bund in Prankforton-the-Maine, and lived in the rooms wherein Consul General Webster takes care of the commercial and social interests of Unice Sam's citizens. The King of Prussia had sent him on an especial mission to Vienna to combat the political system inaugurated by Prince Schwarzenberg. Then, in 1864, he was in Vienna once more, arranging the Schleswig-Holstein affair, and writing home to his wife those very interesting letters which Herr Hezckiel published a few years ago in his "Book About Count Bismarck." The Emperor of Austria is said to have taken a decided liking to the Frussian Minister-President during those visits and to have once expressed the wish to secure Bismarck for himself. The present is his first visit since Koeniggratz. The Prince Bismarck looks remarkably well, but somewhat finshed.

Besides Kaiser William and Prince Bismarck there is another European ruler in Vienna, whose visit is of great significance. The Grand Duke of Baden, Kaiser William's son-in-law, is here, having arrived the day before the Emperor. He was the great opponent of the Austrian policy in the Frankfort Bund and an earnest advocate for Prussia's cause in Germany. The Emperor Prancis Joseph met him at the station on his arrival, and there took place what the Presse calis "the last act of reconciliation necessary to wipe away the memories of the past," While I am writing we are still in the midst of the festivities. It will be time enough when all is over to give you the general results and impressions of the visit. His stay will occupy altogether six of seven days. He has visited the Exposition once, has histened to Fanst, and held a review, and will leave on Wednesday or Thursday.

COLOMBIA.

Government Action Against Revolutionist Defiance-United States Naval Discipline-Murder by the Military-Earthquake on the Isthmus.

PANAMA, Oct. 25, 1873. Correoso, at the head of the rebel faction, retreated from Panama on the 8th inst, and returned to his old quarters at Pampano. The government chartered the steamship Montijo, which left Panama on the 21st with 250 troops of battalion Herrera No. 1 under Colonel Espinosa. On coming near Pampano fire was opened on the government troops with rides and a small cannon, causing a loss of four wounded. The enemy then fled into the bush. The cannon, some twenty rifles, several boxes of ammunition and two men were captured The government force then proceeded by land to Purfau. The commander-in-chief, Colonel Espinosa, continues in pursuit of the fugitives.

The government ordered the approaches to the city to be fortified to prevent a surprise during the night, in the absense of the troops, the guardianship of the city being performed by the men of the national battalion. PRESIDENTIAL COMPLIMENT.

President Neira has issued an address to the army and citizens of the Isthmus, complimenting them for their courage and devotion during the thirteen days' combat with the Correoso faction.

thirteen days' combat with the Correoso faction.

Señor Ramon has taken possession of the post of Secretary of State, to which he has been appointed, his predecessor, Mr. Burmudez, being still incapacitated from the effects of his wound.

UNITED STATES NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A daring feat was performed on the night of the 11th inst. by a couple of men of the United States steamer Benicia, in an attempt to desert. The two men let themselves over the side of the Benicia, awam to a coal ship some distance off, there rested on the anchor chains till driven away by those on board, when they swam to the Island of Flamenco and stole a boat, in which they came to Panama. On the following morning they started on loot along the line of the railroad for Aspinwall. The distance swam by the deserters from the Benicia to shore must be over a bille. The most remarkable part of the feat is that they should have escaped the innumerable sharks for which that part of the bay is noted.

In honor to the memory of the late Admiral Winslow the United States steamer. Pensacola and Benicia placed their flags at hall-me of the 17th inst., and at noon fired a salute of thirteen minute guns.

There has been an unusually large amount of

guns.

There has been an unusually large amount of

There has been an unusually large amount of sickness on the Benicia and Pensacola. The cases are chiefly intermittent iever, contracted by the men while on shore doing duty during the late political disturbances here. Some fifty men are on the sick lists of the two ships. The Pensacola sailed for Taicahuana, chile, on the 23d inst.

BUTCHERY OF AN ARMY PRISONER.

While a squad of soldiers, under a sub-lieutenant named Marcelino Santos, belonging to the battailon Herrera, were conducting to the cuartel a prisoner named Procapie Solano, a native of Costa Rica, whom they had arrested as a deserter and a rebel, the prisoner made some remarks which the lieutenant did not like. The latter ordered his men to kill the prisoner, which they at once did, by first striking him from behind on the head with the buttends of their rides and afterwards shooting him. While their victim lay on the ground in a dying state they continued to beat him on the head until life was extinct. The officer was furlous, and even threatened with his sword Colonel Espinosa, his superior, who offered to raise the dying man, and the Colonel desisted and went away.

EARTHOUGHER AT PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

dark and sky overcast. It was leit on board of the ships in the harbor, along the line of the railroad and at Aspinwall. At san Pablo, one of the stations, there were two pretty severe shocks, with an interval of but a second or two between them. The second shock was most severe and accompanied by a rumbling sound resembling thunder. In Aspinwall the sock was felt about ten minutes later, and seems to have been more severely felt than in Panama. The people there were much frightened, and the fear of a tidal wave added to the excitement. The duration of the shock in Panama was about four or five seconds, so that it was over before the people had time to run out of their houses.

Most people agree that the oscillations proceeded in a direction from southeast to northwest.

REPUBLICAN OPINION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

in a direction from southeast to horthwest.

REPUBLICAN OPINION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

The Panama Star and Heraid of October 16 says:—'Honduras has at last failen into such a depiorable condition of suspected morality, discredit and administrative anarchy that the other Central American States have come to the conclusion to unite and divide her territory among them. This apparent deruler ressort seems to be the only chance that the swindled bondholders of Europe will have of getting a cent on their shares, and, by destroying the base for further proposed swindles, will thus in some measure restore the general credit of Central America. We have a fine country ruined by bad governments, which is the inevitable result of one and all of the petty Spanish republics that suffer themselves to be managed by a few men, who are nothing else than parasitic destroyers, that attach themselves to the body politic."

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Democratic Disturbance and Fighting in Honduras-Marriage Law Reform-Treaty Making with the United States-Republican Alliance.

PANAMA, Oct. 25, 1873. All the Central American States, except Honduras, are at peace. In that Republic General Miranda, of the Pataclos party, occupied the town of Opoteca, about five leagues from Comavagua, with 700 men, and his vanguard, under General Baraona, the town of Espino, a league from Opoteca and four from Comayagua. It was believed that their intention was to besiege the capital.

The news of the occupation of opoteca was confirmed by way of Corinto, and the defeat of Colonel Turcios on the 23d ult. On the 26th General Orionez leit Comayagua to attack the invaders. When the mail left on the 27th heavy firing of ar tillery was heard in the direction of Opoteca. The result was not known, though up to that time the probabilities were in favor of Honduras. General Espinosa was in Pasaquina, with 1,000 men, on his way to Honduras in aid of President

men, on his way to honduras in an of Freshen-Arias.

General Ordonez, with 300 men, on going to reconsoitre the city of Opoteca, and, finding it fortified, retired, it seems the garrison of Gracias had deceived the government of Honduras. The government of Gnatemala then ordered out 1,000 men under Generals Espinoza and Severen, as well as placing 200 men in Chalatenango and 100 in Sensuntepeque, so as to be ready to march on Gracias if necessary.

President Barrios, of Guatemala, has decreed that henceforth marriages contracted between persons professing a different religion from that

has been authorized by the government to remove it to another place.

The excessive humidity of the newly built houses in San Salvador has produced many cases of rheumatism and other complaints.

Dates from Nicaragua are to the 12th inst. The Porcenir of that date says the treaty celeprated in August last with the representative of

the Republics of Salvador and Guatemala has been ratified by both Chambers.

The second article provides that the alliance shall be defensive and offensive, and that in the event of Costa Rica invading any one of the States the others are bound to come to the aid of the invaded State.

Honduras is to be asked to join the alliance.

Costa Rica. The railroad from San José to the Atlantic is in highly satisfactory state of advancement.

South America. PANAMA, Oct. 25, 1873.

From Valparaiso it is learned that the damage and losses by the two fires which lately took place there are estimated at \$500,000.

At Angol the anniversary of the national inde-

At Angol the anniversary of the national independence has been attended with a distressing casualty. On the 18th of September the freworks and a quantity of powder accidentally exploded, whereby eleven persons were killed and injured.

STRANSHIP DISABLED.

The steamship Magellan, of the Straits line, when her screw broke, put into Angud, to wait to be towed to Callao for repairs.

The Peruvian Money Market Relieved. Lima, Oct. 5, 1873.
The excessive tightness of the Lima money market and general financial depression which followed the failure of the prominent house of Bianchi Brothers have been relieved by heavy re-ceipts of specie by the last Panama steamer.

Arrival of the Remaining Survivors at

[From the Dundee Advertiser, Oct. 23.] Yesterday morning the steamship Erik, Captain Walker, arrived at Dundee from the whale fishing, bringing the remaining survivors of the Polaris expedition—R. W. D. Bryan, the astronomer; J. W. Booth, the fireman, and J. B. Mauch, seaman. It will be recollected that on the 15th of October 1872, an unfortunate accident befell the expedition, by which those composing it were broken up into two parties. That remaining in the ship under Captain Buddington was obliged to pass the winter at Lifeboat Cove, and from the particulars which we published when the eleven men were landed by the Arctic about a month ago the public are pretty familiar with the incidents of the Arctic sojourn. The survivors who reached Dundee have little to add to what is already known. As we have indicated, astronomical observations were conducted by Mr. Bryan. These were of the usual nature, and were conducted with the special instruments employed for such purposes. The principal object in view was to determine the geographical position of the different places by an ascertainment of the latitude and longitude. Many of the points settled were of some importance; but, as may be well imagined, considering the circumstances in which the separation of the crew took place—when everything valuable was thrown on the ice, and when the issue was one of death and hie—uncertainty prevaits as to the fate of the papers. In the Winter Quarters

the men passed a very pleasant time—little of that dire experience which arctic explorers have too frequently shared falling to their lot. Having regard to the surroundings there was little ground of complaint, and, with the exception of slight manniestations of rheumatism, the condition of the men was splendid. This is verified by the robust appearance and healthy glow which brightens the faces of the three survivors. In May of this year the men had the opportunity of seeing the partial eclipse of the sun, and they describe the spectacle as being very grand. In the spring of the year two rather important sledge excursions were undertaken, the design being to learn more particularly the relative position of certain districts. The first locality visited was that of Rensselaer Harbor, where Kane wintered. The remains of the expedition were discovered, consisting of bits of wood, crockery, broken glass, bottless, nails, &c. These were strewn along the rocks. But a most melancholy spectacle was presented. Two members of the expedition, Portions of human bodies were found here and there, and the natives had been burled there, and it was found that we published when the eleven men were landed by the Arctic about a month ago the public are

without company during their stay at Lifeboat Cove. Altogether they were visited by no less than 161 natives, the impression being that all the inhabitants of that part of the country had made excursions to their quarters. The natives made themselves very useful, and in no respect more so than in furnishing clothes to the unfortunate explorers.

A good deal of speculation has taken place as to whether had the Ravenscraig not been descried the rescue would have been possible. The men declare that they left Lifeboat with two or three ideas in their minds. First, they

ANTICIPATED MERTING WITH WHALERS; next, they felt certain they would reach one or other of the settlements; and that, even if they had been unsuccessful in both cases, there was nothing to prevent their making their way southward in the boats, as they had plenty of provisions and were in excellent health. Besides, it has been ascertained that two or three of the whalers were close by Lifeboat Cove after the Ravenscraig visited the place. As

It has been unsuccessful in respect to it. The DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL is invested with the greatest interest the three men who came to Dundee yesterday were asked to state whatever they knew with respect to it. They, however, declined to say one word in regard to it, adding that they were of opinion, looking to the official inquiry now being conducted, and at which they contemplate being examined, that it would be imprudent for them to do so. We are therefore left as much in the dark as before on this subject.

As taked, the men were taken on board the Ravenscrair on the 25d June On the 17th June

would be imprudent for them to do so. We are therefore left as much in the dark as before on this subject.

As stated, the men were taken on board the Ravenscraig on the 23d June. On the 17th July those who were brought to Dundee yesterday were transferred to the Intrepid, and on the 24th September, the Erik having hoisted a signal indicating that she was full and meant to proceed nomeward at once, they were committed to the care of Captain Waiker, her commander. The men, who are all young, hale and hearty, will leave Glasgow on Friday by the steamer Georgia, of the State line, in which saloon passages have been granted free of all charge.

THE BOAT IN WHICH THE ESCAPE WAS EFFECTED, and which was brought to Dundee by the Ravenscraig, has been presented by the owner, Mr. Lockhart, to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, and will be transported across the Atlantic in the Georgia. All the men speak in the highest terms of the kindness and consideration extended towards them by the captains and crews of the different whalers in which they had been living since the date of the rescue. Not only were clothes provided, but men willingly gave up their bernhs and otherwise inconvenienced themseives so that the comfort of the Americans might be secured. Yesterday the men called at the Consular office in Dundee, and got orders to obtain whatever clothes they desired. When the Erik was passing through the Pentland Firth she encountered a very severe gale, in the course of which her bulwarks were stove in and her foretopmast staysall carried away. Fortunately the weather became milder when the ship passed through the Firth, but the effect of the gale was to cause a detention of a couple of tides.

INCENDIARISM.

A Disastrous Fire in the Village of Scotin, N. Y .- The Inhabitants Excited Against the Alleged Perpetrators.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1873.

A disastrous fire occurred in the village of Scotia, one mile distant from this city, at a few minutes past twelve o'clock on Tuesday morning. One dwelling was totally and ten partially destroyed; dwelling was totally and ten partially destroyed; five barns were entirely consumed and two others partly burned, and a rope factory, 500 feet long, was completely destroyed. There is no insurance on the factory. A man named Dixon, hi attempting to save his property, was badly burned.

The fire was the work of an incendiary, being the third incendiary fire in the village within the space of about two weeks. The loss is about \$12,000 or \$14,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The inhabitants are greatly excited and held a public meeting in the street on Sunday to investigate the afair. Suspicion attaches to certain parties and a committee will begin to-day to work up the case.

THE STOKES JURY.

Committal of James Delos Center, the Eighth Juror, to the Tomb: on Two Charges.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning Assistant District At-torney Allen called the attention of Justice Davis to the fact that James Delos Center, the eighth juror in the Stokes case, for whom His Honor had issued a warrant, was in court, subject to the

Mr. William F. Howe, who appeared for Mr. Center, arose and inquired if the process under which the prisoner was arraigned was a bench warrant after indictment, or a warrant issued by His Honor as a magistrate. Justice Davis replied that it was simply a proceeding as magistrate, and then Mr. Howe called attention to the fact that Mr. Center was a merchant of position, having trans-acted business in New York city for the past twenty-two years, and wished that nominal ball be set in the premises until an examination could be proceeded with, when Mr. Center could establish a perfect defence.

Mr. Allen objected to bail being set pending an examination, whereupon Mr. Howe waived the examination and urged that ball in a moderate amount should be fixed in the premises, as, even admitting the truth of the prosecution's premises, the case was nothing more than a misdemeanor. Mr. Allen strenuously opposed any but heavy bail and called the attention of the Court to the fagrant manner in which the prisoner had violated his high trust.

Judge Davis said that, although the offence was a misdemeanor, yet the fact was apparent that an outrageous violation of the law had been com-mitted, and he thereupon set the bail at \$3,000.

Before Center was removed from the Court to the Tombs the following documents were served

COURT OF OWER AND TERMINER. -In the matter of James Oly and County of New York, as.—Henry Hill, being duly worn, says that he is and has been acquainted for Gity and County of New York, as.—Henry Hill, being duly sworn, says that he is and has been acquainted for about ten years with James D. Center, abovenamed, who served as a juror in the late trial of Edward S. Stokes in this count for murder. That during sait trial he visited deponent's place at 18 East Houston street, in said city, twice or three times. The first time was shortly after the jury had been fully empanelled. He came in about ten or eleven o'clock in the evening, in company with a person whom he introduced to me as a deputy sheriff. He was so far under the influence of liquor that anybody would observe it. He spoke about the Stokes case, and said one man on the jury had sold himself for \$500. This remark may not have been made the had got a man to do what he wanted for \$500. That, I think, was the remark. Somebody asked what would be done with Stokes. He replied, "They'll bang him, in a pig's.—" The officer told him he had better shu up. He talked to a good many people about the case; said he think, was the remark. Some Dony areas:

done with Stokes. He replied, "They'll bang him, in a pig's —." The officer told him he had better shut up, he talked to a good many people about the case; said he had been riding with Stokes' brother. The second time was perhaps a couple of days, or the next day; he came in as late as one or half-past one at night, when I was shutting up. Another deputy was with him and some four or five friends. Stayed only for a sew minutes. I think he had been in before that same night; said he had been to Coburn's and was going back there. Mike Coburn's is right opposite my place. Homer Lane was in his company several times. Find him at my place any time in the everlang, he had been drinking considerably and was very drunk this evening. I understood from others that he had a good deal to say about the case. Lane told me about it. I did no business with him on any of these occasions except to sell him wine or liquor, which was drank there. He has been in the habit of coming to my house for eight or nine years—say as often as once a month or so, some times oftener.

Sworn to before me, this 30th day of October, 1873—8worn to before me, this 30th day of October, 1875—1800 for the second of the second of

DATIO M. DOGREWS, NOTATY PUBLIC (III). New YORK city and county.

COURT OF OYER'AND TREMINER.—In the matter of James Delos Center;—

City and County of New York, se.—John W. Hunt, of No. 21 Hester street, in said city, being duly sworn, says that he is a Sherill's officer, attached to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of New York. That as such officer he was on duty in said Court during the trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., which trial was concluded on the 29th day of October, 1873. That deponent knows James Delos Center, one of the jurors in said case, and that deponent, as such officer, had charge of said Center for three nights while Center was such juror, to wit, the nights of the 18th, 19th and 20th days of October instant, and that deponent on said nights accompanied said Center to divers places in said city. That on the night of the 19th of October, the Court having said that the jurors could take a walk and go to their homes in charge of officers, deponent, at about five o'clock. F. M. accompanied said Center from the Astor House to Silicock's hat store, in Canal street, where Center ordered a hat to be made. We stayed there about twenty minutes, and then returned to the Astor House. That on the next day, the 20th october instant, deponent was asked by said Center to go with him to collect bills and attend to his busisisting of its of wood, crockery, broken glass, bottless disturbances here. Some fifty me are on the sick lists of the two ships. The Pensacols sailed for Talcahuana, Onlic, on the 23d lint.

With a squad of Soldiers, under a sub-licutenant named Marcelino Santos, belonging to the battation Herrera, were conducting to the cuartet a prisoner name Procapio Solano, a native of Costa Rica, whom they had arrested as a deserter and a rebel, the prisoner made some remarks which the licutenant did not like. The latter ordered his me not kill the prisoner, which they at once did, by first striking him from behind on the head with the buttends of their rides and atterwards shooting him. While their victim lay on the ground in a dying state they continued to beat lim on the head until life was extinct. The officer was furlous, away.

EARTHQUAKE AT PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

Panama was visited by an earthquake on the evolution was evening of the 13th inst. The shock was strongly felt about five minutes past six, the night being dark and sky overcast. It was felt on board of the ships in the harbor, along the line of the railroad and at Aspinwall.

At San Pablo, one of the stations they were visited by an earthquake on the ships in the harbor, along the line of the railroad and at Aspinwall.

At San Pablo, one of the stations there were not the contractions they were and there was not so the list in the proper. ning there about one o'clock. The next evening (sunday) Center took deponent under the pretence of said permission of the Court to a place in Houston street, near Mercer, on entering which deponent discovered it to be a gambling house—a "faro bank." Deponent tried to get Center to leave it, saying. "This is no place for us," but he pleaded his permission. Center went to the card table and put some inoney down on a card and won. After a few moments we lett and went down to Dutch and Fulton and, from there to the hotel. On the next morning, on being questioned by the Judge, deponent stated the bestanney of the above to the Judge deponent stated the bestanney of the above to the Judge deponent recovered to the Judge deponent of the country protested against the conduct of said Center to him, and Center said the Judge had permitted him, to do these things and go to these places, deponent is now informed that no such permission was given; deponent further say that while Center was in his charge, Center did not like it because deponent would not slav out late and go to places willingly, because deponent objected too much going around with him, but during that time deponent did not hear him talk of the Stokes case at all.

Sworn to before me this 30th of October, 1873.—Hanny C. Allen, Notary Public, New York city.

Enter order that the juror, James D. Center, shows cause why he should not be punished for contempt of Court for misconduct as a juror in the case of The People vs. Edward Stokes, on the 30th day of October inst., at 10t; o'clock.

If Center is discharged on bail on the criminal charge he will be sent to Ludlow Street Jail on the foregoing, the argument upon which will take place on Wednesday morning, when Mr. Howe will interpose Center's answer to the charges.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill against Mr. Center, founded upon the affidavits of the Deputy Sheriff and other witnesses. He will, therefore, have to take his trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, even should the civil and oriminal ca

THE STOKES VERDICT.

An Ethical Query. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The public ought to be thankful for the impartial manner you insert letters commenting on the Stokes trial. It was certainly a very remarkable trial and a remarkable verdict—for stupidity if not something worse. But what I wish to comment on particu-larly is the unjust, unprofessional and wholesale manner in which Mr. Tremain attacked every permanner in which Mr. Tremain attacked every person uniortunate enough to be in any way connected with the case. His assault on Recorder Hackett especially was unjust, uncalled for and unprofessional, and, while it has not thiured the character of that honorable gentleman, it has given Mr. Tremain a reputation among his brethren of the Bar which they neither envy nor admire.

Let me ask how far ethics will justify a lawyer in going in such cases? Can he unjustly attack people on the plea that it is in the line of his professional duty?

LAWYER.

New YORK, Nov. 2, 1872.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1873.

"What Was Won !"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Such was the conversation which passed between the eminent counsel in defence of Stokes and some gushing admirer, at least so a paper reports. I propose to show some of the essential elements of that victory :-

that victory:—

Pirst—It was a victory over law. A clear-headed, entitivated indge was overruied by a jury which was determined to "take the case out of court"—a collection of gentiemen who bent their gigantic minds to the grave topic, giving it their whole time, minus so much as went spent in "collecting bills," &c. The law as it is and as expounded by this Honor was an obstacle asseasily removed by that jury as a basket of apples by a parcel of boys. "A great victory!"

Second—It was a victory for money. In these

hard times it is cheering that there is money enough in the country to do something with. It is comforting to know that if I can make it myself or if any of my kin make it and will come down hand-somely I can shoot as many objectionable parties as I please, without any dread of the fate of Foster, Nixon, &c. It is important that the inith in money shall not be weakened, therefore "a great victory," a great victory;"

Nixon, &c. It is important that the laith in money shall not be weakened, therefore "a great victory,"

Third—It was a victory over common sense. It is as plain as the City Hall that Stokes shot Pisk and that Fisk died from being shot—died very soon. Nobody else shothim. He was shot to death, it is perfectly plain the self-defense dedge was an afterthought, not even occurring to the gay pistolier when confronted with his victim. Now it is a "great victory," when legal eloquence or something else can dispose so easily of the prescriptive influence of common sense. "A great victory," Fourth—A great victory over the sense of safety. The prompt punishment of a few murderers had reassured the public. Roughs and bullies trembled lest hanging was not "played out." Men and women began to feel that it might be safe to walk the streets after nightish. All this is changed. It may not be safe for roughs to murder people, but is perfectly so for nice young men in tonnish rig, peorless mustache, who own a fast horse and keep a good bank account. If I offend these or any one of them if may expect to be shot on sight; the witnesses may expect to be imprisoned first and then abused, but my gentle, patrictan murderer is utterly safe from any vuigar hangman's fingers. Truly, "a great victory."

ADMIRATION.

The Outrage.

The Outrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I am a poor, hard-working, law-abiding citizen of this city, and cannot refrain from thanking you for the sentiments expressed in your columns in Stokes. I feel as a citizen of this city deeply insulted and wronged that our Courts are so corsuited and wronged that our Courts are so corrupted, from judge to jury, that a cold-blooded
assassin cannot be punished, simply because he
has moneyed friends to assist in his escape, and ali
too, under the guise of a fair legal trial. And what
a comment, when he has to be either guarded or
clandestinely removed from his cell in the Tombs
to the Penitentiary, to escape summary punishment at the hands of honest outraged citizens!

LAW-ARIDING BUT OUTRAGED CITIZEN.
NEW YORK, NOV. 3, 1873.

A Voice from Georgia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
It is cheaper to kill a man in New York city than to sweep a sleeping car down South!

The wires just bring the news that Stokes was found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. Such a verdict of an intelligent jury is, if the report be true, a disgrace to the Empire State, to the whole nation and an outrage on the laws of this country. Life is very cheap in New York.

Last spring I was robbed of some money in the sleeping car of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. Nearly all the sleepers missed the contents of their pocketbooks, watches, chains and railroad tickets, as it was found in the morning on arriving at Charleston, April 1. Strong suspicions were entertained that the offender must be a sleeping car passenger who was missing. By means of the wires he was caught that very afternoon at Beaufort, S. C., with all the stolen articles in his pos-session. He was lodged in jail there, to await his mis-trial, on account of the absence of witnesses in the shape of the victims. A second trial took place on the 9th inst. I was present and acted as principal witness. The guilt of the prisoner was shown clearly, and he (J. B. Arnoid, of New Orleans, La., as registered in hotel) was sentenced, by Judge John J. Maher, to five years' State Prison. An indictment No. 2 doubled this punishment up; and if an indictment of each robbed passenger had been brought before the Court that day the car thiel would have been blessed with 100 years' free lodging at the State capital, Columbia, S. C.

B. C.
Before the war such offences were punished there by the gallows.
How does this compare with the Stokes case? It shows that life is very cheap in New York, and an intelligent jury thus is disgraced by a nigger jury of South Carolina.

A READER OF THE HERALD.

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 30, 1873.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK.

Three Trotting Events-Ella Millard, Two hundred old turfites assembled at Deerfoot Driving Park yesterday afternoon to witness the though the weather was very unpleasant there was much interest developed during the progress of the trotting. First on the card was a match of \$200, play or pay, two men to a wagon, between William McMahon's bay mare Ella Millard and Edward Martin's brown mare Lady Wells. The con-

appearance Ella Millard walked over for the money. The announced time was 3:16.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK, NEAR BROOKLYN, L. I., Nov. 3, 1873.—Match \$200, play or pay, two men to a wagon; mile heats; best three in five. Judges—Messrs, Feck, Dixon and Kinmore. William McMahon's b. m. Ella Millard cweight of road wagon and men, 446

ditions were that it should be mile heats, best

three in five, but as Lady Wells did not put in an

Quarter. Half. Mile.

Second heat. 43 1:25½ 2:52½
Second heat. 42 1:25 2:46
Third heat. 41 1:21½ 2:46 ½
Fourth heat. 41 1:21½ 2:44 ½
Fifth heat. 42 1:22 2:46 ½
Winding up the amusement was a match of \$100, mile heats, best three in five, catch weights, between M. Rogers' bay gelding Abe, in harness, and Daniel Deiny's gray gelding Telegraph, to wagon. Abe was the favorite-\$20 to \$14. He won the race in three straight heats,

SIMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match \$100, mile heats, best three in five, catch weights.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Three troiting events came off yesterday afternoon in Fleetwood Park, but as none of them were of much account and none worthy of detail we

FLEETWOOD PARK, NOV. 8, 1878.		
stakes of \$400, mile heats, best to	ree in five	, in har-
ness, catch weights.		STATE OF THE PARTY
ENTRIES.		
Jerry Chickering's b. h. Pet		. 1 1 1
L. Devoe's s. m. Ice Cream		2 3 2
J. Clute's br. m. Nett	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	2 2 3
F. Simmon's b. h. Billy Button		de
TIME.		
Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
	1:34	
First heat	1:00	3:18
		3:05
Third heat	1:32	3:07
SAME DAY Match \$200; mile	heats; be	st three
in five, in barness:-	MI TO THE	
G. Walker named b. m. Lady A	nnie	1 1 1
B. Witson named br. m. Carrie.	*********	2 2 2
TIMB.	HE CONTRACTOR	Philippin and
Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First neat 37	1:16%	2:40%
Second heat 37	1:16	2:43
Third heat	1:19	2:421/2
SAME DAY Sweepstakes \$360		
three in five, in harness; catch		All the second
ENTRIES.		10000

THE NAST FUND.

Additional Subscriptions Furiously Rolling Un.

Send the Martyr to England. NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It went to my very heart to hear the pitiful story of Mr. Nast's sufferings. I think it would b much better for him if we could raise end money to pay his passage over to England. He can make such fine caricatures, perhaps he would make out a little better there than he does here. Enclosed you will find my little tuppence worth; which is all I have to give.

A SYMPATHIZING PATRICIAN.

Wash, Feed, Clothe and Comb the Mod-

ern Hogarth.

New York, Nov. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Seeing the touching appeal of yours in the Herald, I have been in doubt for the last few days whether I should send to you the sum I intend to give to Mr. Nast, you who are so reckless spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for the purpose of obtaining the earliest and truest information from the four quarters of the globe the benefit of the two or three millions of the

the benefit of the two or three millions of the HERALD'S readers, but recoilecting what pleasure and benefit I derived from the same, and willing to aid any object of distress, no matter how masty it may be, and, believing that poor Mr. Nast has been badly treated by Mr. Grant and the Messrs. Harpers, all God-learing, religious and Christian men, who would not knowingly do injustice to any one, and only wanted to read your appeal to make them come forward, raise him up, wash, clean and clothe him, and smooth down his beautiful locks with an embellished ivory comb. For the latter purpose please find enclosed three cents.

Two Green Islanders Send Ten Cents and Gratitude.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

On reading this day's HERALD I find that our friend Mr. Nast is down almost to zero, and I asked the question, Can it be possible that a man who has labored so faithfully to picture the exemplary morality, self-denial and tender Christian proclivities of our nationality be permitted to want while we, who have attained such envied while we, who have attained such envied eminence in society through the zealousness of his labor, have even one cent to spare? No, this must not be. My heart overflowing with tender grattude, I was resolved to be one in the ranks of rescue, and come forward with my mite, which the late financial panic and the great amount of moderation I am forced to use in my monetary aftairs, and by an addition from a fellow workman, amounts to one dime.

T. W. OIRISHMEN.

A Sententious Ten Center Sees Diogenes PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-With lamp in hand the heary Sage
An honest man looks after,
While thousands at him stare with rage,
And some with roars of laughter.

And some with roars of laughter.

Being a workingman and in humble circumstances, but a constant reader of your paper, I hasten to add my mite (ten cents) to the Nast Fund. Genius, like truth, though crushed to earth, will rise again, and I hope you will be instrumental in setting Mr. Nast on his "pins" again. By the way, why don't some of the great moguis come forward and snow their hands? Verily republics are becoming daily more ungrateful.

JOHN S.

Within Ninety Cents of a Dollar. Please accept this small-remittance as a contribution to the "Nast" fund, as I really sympathize with the great blackboard man. I enclose ten ROXEY. HOBOKEN, N. J.

A Britisher's Quid Pro Quo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
You are a big power in this world. I was much moved with your powerful words about poor Nast. One gentleman who wrote yesterday said this could not be in any other country. If it had been in England Nast by this time would have been raised to the peerage for his transcendent genius. Look at that caricaturist Leech, genius. Look at that caricaturist Leech, who used to draw for that scurrilous paper, Punch, Didn't they make him a peer and set apart for him rooms in the Queen's palace and tax the downtrodden people to support him in luxury? But aithough I am poor in pocket, still I am fertile in my praise of genius. I am not a politician, never having had the necessary education. I cannot send you \$100 nor 100 cents, but I enclose you for nobie, disinterested Nast a chew of tobacco.

OUR GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— Please find enclosed ten cents for the Nasty Artist Fund. It is ail I wish to give to the artist who is the author of those water closet cartoons in the Journal of Civilization. I did not appreciate them at first, but aum now getting civilized. I am TiM McCAN, county of Tipperary.

Resume of Subscriptions to the Nast

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aphet	75	Hoboken	10
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T. S	1 00	Duff	25
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ing materials, &c.).	(1)	Hoxoy	10
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and half a stamp) Wood Engraver Bop Voyage	10	Coning (nostage	
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MOB LAW IN MISSOURL

An Ex-Penstentiary Convict Swung to a Limb in Cedar County. (From the Clinton (Mo.) Democrat.)

From Mr. Longsdon, who resides near Montevalla, Vernon county, Mo., and who passed through Clinton on his way to Johnson county, on last Saturday, we learned the annexed particulars of the hanging of a man named Tom Box, seven miles north of Virgil City, in Cedar county, and

of the hanging of a man named Tom Box, seven miles north of Virgil City, in Cedar county, and near the Vernon county line:—

It appears that Tom Box had just finished a term in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting, and on being released, a short time ago, he made his way to the neighborhood of Virgil City, where he has two brothers-in-law living, one of whom was in the Penitentiary with him. The other, by name McKnight, Box was stopping with. On Thursday night of last week, about twelve or one o'clock, a posse of armed men called at McKnight's house and asked for Box, who surrendered and was marchen away in the darkness of the night, the mob first warning McKnight, as he valued his life, not to venture outside of his door until daylight. When morning came the dead body of Box was found suspended from the limb of a small tree a short distance away. He was hanging so that his toes just touched the ground, was in his shirt-sleeves and had his shirt torn, which showed that he had not submitted to his terrible fate without a struggle. The next day, when Mr. Longsdon passed by, he was still hanging, presenting a ghastly appearance. A number of men who live in the vicinity of the hanging had congregated, and were talking over the affair and awalting the arrival of the Coroner. They seemed to approve of the hanging, and manifested no surprise or excitement.

There was no one who would acknowledge to the hanging, or who would state anything connected with it, and the only reason assigned for the perpetration of such an unlawful act as that related rested in the fact that a day or so previous a man who kept a kind of a grocery store and groggery combined, at Easton, a point on the road where Box lived, was visited by two men in diguise and brutally, if not fatally, beaten with a club and robbed. They entered his store with masks over their faces and called for liquor, and while the grocery keeper was in the act of drawing the liquor one of the men struck him a terrible blow with a club, felling him to the floor; they then